The People's Korea

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The DPRK's 40th Birthday Greeted with Fresh Successes

Photo shows a part of Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK which is changing its appearance day by day.

EDITORIAL

Congratulations on the 40th National Holiday

The DPRK celebrated the 40th anniversary of its founding on Sept. 9.

On this auspicious day, the Korean people and Korean citizens in Japan are filled with the firm determination and confidence to make the fatherland rich and powerful and hasten the reunification of the country along with the complete victory of socialism.

The Korean people are now capable of shaping their own destiny as masters of the state and society for the first time in their history and now make their entrance on the international stage as fine citizens of a sovereign and independent state.

Korea, which once became a colony of the Japanese imperialists and was eclipsed on the world map, is now achieving worldwide fame as "Juche Korea."

The Korean people have achieved great successes for the past 40 years under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

They put a victorious end to the Fatherland Liberation War (The Korean War) against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion and established a socialist state carrying out a socialist revolution, and developed the fatherland into a powerful state with a firm independent national economy and a self-protecting defense capacity.

Now, the people in the northern half of the Republic are devoting their all to accomplishing the third Seven-Year Plan vigorously rising up in the 200-day campaign in order to realize the 10-long term objectives of socialist construction put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

However, what agonizes the Korean people is that the fatherland has been divided into two for 40 years since the founding of the DPRK owing to the U.S. occupation of south Korea.

It is necessary to take proper measures to alleviate the strained situation and confrontation between the north and south to bring about peace and the peaceful reunification of the divided peninsula.

For this purpose, a DPRK-U.S. parliamentary meeting should be convened at the earliest date, so that a north-south joint parliamentary meeting can take place and the Armistice Agreement can be replaced by a peace agreement, guaranteeing nonaggression between the north and the south.

The Roh Tae Woo regime of south Korea, however, is aggravating tensions on the peninsula under the pretext of "Olympic safety" and is pursuing a policy of the "two Koreas" in a cospiracy with the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries.

It goes without saying that it is quite difficult to dissipate misunderstanding and distrust between the north and south, needless to say, tensions on the Korean Peninsula, on the condition that huge military forces confront each other along the Military Demarcation Line, not a border.

A new decisive phase for peace and the peaceful reunification will begin if a north-south joint parliamentary meeting and a DPRK-U.S. parliamentary meeting is convened. Furthermore, it will contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world.

The Korean people will do their best to strengthen friendly relations with world peace-loving people and establish a new world free from war from the standpoint of independence, friendship and peace.

We, on this occasion, are convinced that all the world people will render more positive support to the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea and an easing of tensions on the Korean Peninsula in accordance with the world trend of disarmament.

"DPRK Will Not Send Its Team to Seoul Olympics"

Statement of DPRK Olympic Committee

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public on Sept. 2 a statement in connection with the failure of the north-south cohosting of the 24th Olympic Games.

Noting that the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has so far made every effort to effect the north-south cohosting of the 24th Olympiad, the statement says:

At the Panmunjom meeting of north-south parliamentarians for the preparation of a north-south joint parliamentary meeting our side proposed, as the last endeavour to solve the cohosting problem, to hold the first round of north-south joint parliamentary meeting within August to discuss the Olympic question as an urgent item.

However, the Panmunjom meeting of the north-south parliamentarians for the preparation of a north-south joint parliamentary meeting has been postponed to October bearing no fruition because of the unwarranted allegation of the south Korean side.

As a result, the Olympic cohosting could no longer be discussed, even if

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Statement of DPRK For. Min. on U.N. General Assembly "Agenda"

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Sept. 2 regarding the proposal of the United States, Japan and some other countries on Aug. 19 to supplement the so-called "40th anniversary of the establishment of the government of the Republic of Korea" to the agenda of the 43rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly this year.

The statement says:

It is an intolerable mockery of the goal and mission of the United Nations to put on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly the "anniversary of the establishment" of the puppet government of south Korea, which is not a member of the U.N. since its inception and, moreover, nothing but a colony of the United States.

If the question of the "anniversary" of one part in our country which is divided and where the north and south stand in acute confrontation with each other is discussed at the U.N. General Assembly, it will, no doubt, lead the two parts to a more serious confrontation and give rise to a complicated situation in the U.N. arena, many countries inveigled in it.

They seek in this to bolster up the colonial rule of the United States which is undergoing a serious crisis in face of the anti-American, anti-"government" struggle daily growing in south Korea at present, paint the puppet "regime" as an "independent state" on

(Continued on page 8)

40-Yr.-Old DPRK in Photos:

On Sep. 9, the DPRK greeted its 40 years' birthday.

The Korean people waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle and were freed from the yoke of 35-year-long Japanese colonial rule under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

They founded the DPRK in 1948 three years after Korea was liberated, and started from scratch.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, they had accelerated socialist construction in the spirit of self-reliance, overcoming the ordeals of the three-year Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953).

In the past 40 years the DPRK has built an independent national economy without being unaffected by the world economy in the crutch of depression.

At present, the Korean people are carrying out their fighting task for a complete victory of socialism.

A completely victorious socialist society is a classless society, a developed society where all its members enjoy a complete socio-political equality and lead a decent material and cultural life.

The third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) which started last year, is of significance in attaining the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

The plan is a magnificent plan of economic construction to increase the nation's economic power and improve the people's living standard radically: It indicates a great goal to bring about a decisive turn in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

The Korean people are now energetically fulfilling this plan.

They are pushing ahead with the building of an abundant country under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, filled with new hopes on the occasion of the 40th birthday of the DPRK.

Here are some photos showing the 40 years' course traversed by the DPRK:

President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il

Today

▼ A panoramic view of the DPRK capital of Pyongyang

Founding of DPRK

◀ Photo: A Pyongyang mass meeting celebrating the founding of the DPRK (Sep. 12, 1948)

With the results of the north-south general election, the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly was held in Pyongyang in September 1948.

At the session, President Kim Il Sung was elected Premier of the Cabinet, Head of State, of the DPRK. On Sep. 9, 1948, he declared the founding of the DPRK to the world.

Fatherland Liberation War

The Korean people won a historic victory in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953)

Juche Korea with Spirit of Self-Reliance

Bitter Ashes of War

Towns, villages, factories, schools and household goods were burnt down; everything was destroyed by the three-year war.

The Korean people threw themselves into a struggle for postwar rehabilitation and construction (1954-56).

Light Industry

Now the Korean people have light industry bases for the production of textiles, foodstuffs, daily necessities and all other goods to satisfy the needs of the working people for consumer goods with home-made products.

Agriculture

The DPRK has ushered in a new era in which agriculture is industrialized as a result of the struggle to carry out the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country authored by President Kim Il Sung in February 1964.

During the third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) the Korean people will attain a 15 million ton goal of grain.

Chollima Movement

At the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee President Kim Il Sung advanced a militant slogan "Let's produce more, practise economy, and overfulfill the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule!"

Soon after he visited the workers at the Kangson Steel Plant and kindled the flames of the Chollima Movement for them.

Photo shows workers of the Kangson Steel Plant.

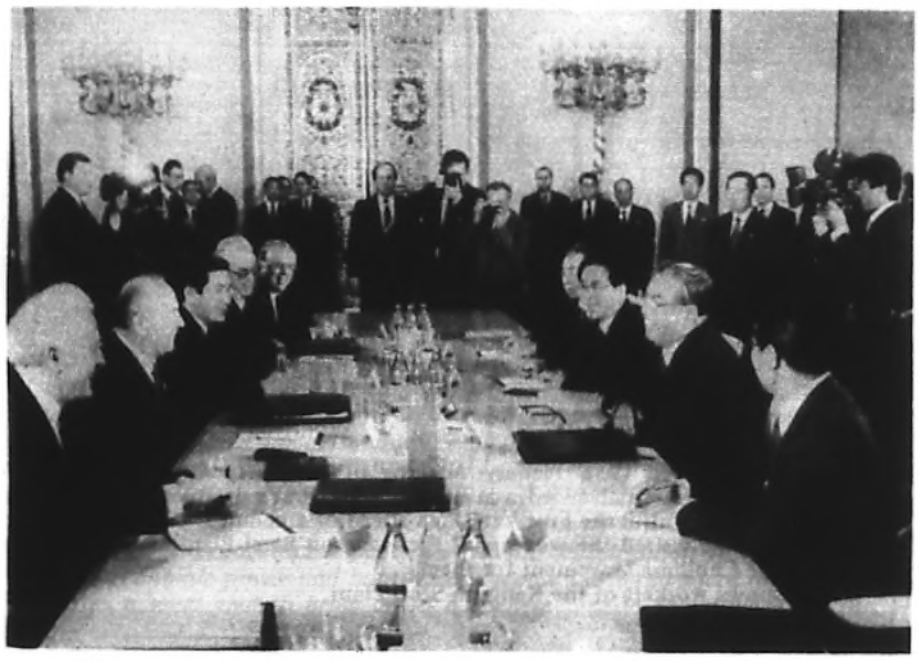
Intrusion of U.S. Spy Ship "Pueblo"

Naval vessels of the Korean People's Army captured an armed spy ship of the U.S. which intruded deep into the coastal waters of the northern half of the Republic and perpetrated hostile acts on Jan. 23, 1968.

People's Life

The main target of the new plan (the third Seven-Year Plan) is to raise the people's living standard—the goal of producing 15 million tons of grain, over 1.7 million tons of meat, 11 million tons of seafoods, 1,500 million meters of cloth, the building of modern houses for 150,000 to 200,000 families in urban and rural areas every year.

Pyongyang's Peace & Reunification Efforts Enjoy Int'l Support



President Kim Il Sung on Oct 24, 1986, held a friendly talk with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

President Kim Il Sung on May 22, 1987, had a friendly talk with Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China.

President Kim Il Sung on June 6, 1987, received Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusmaatmadja and his entourage on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

Reunification Issue

Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

"Moscow will firmly maintain a principled position in the settlement of the Korean question and support as ever the line of Pyongyang aimed at easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and creating conditions for political dialogue between the north and the south.

The DPRK's initiatives are not only in its national interests but also in the interests of other countries.

In other words, they accord with the positive trend." **(May 4, 1988)**

Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and President of the People's Republic of China:

"We have always held that the United States must stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw all its troops and military equipment from south Korea and that Korean people be let to solve the question of the country's peaceful reunification by themselves free from foreign interference.

We resolutely support your just stand and reasonable assertions and wholeheartedly hope that the Korean people will continue to make a new advance in their cause of reunification.

A reunified and peaceful Korea will certainly appear in the east of the world." **(Oct. 3, 1986)**

Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic:

"We support the constructive proposals advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea including the holding of tripartite talks, the signing of a peace agreement to replace the existing Armistice Agreement, the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south, the mutual reduction of armed forces and the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

We also support the recent proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks to create an atmosphere of trust on the Korean Peninsula and preconditions for the solution of the problem of its reunification by peaceful means."

(June 1, 1985)

Huebert Mies, Chairman of the German Communist Party:

"We support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea to remove tensions and danger of war on the Korean Peninsula and create preconditions favorable for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." **(Aug. 25 , 1985)**

Radovan Vlajkovic, President of Yogoslavia:

"We express our higher appreciation for the proposals set forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by Comrade President personally to reunify the country in a peaceful way through talks, without interference from outside, and the activities for realising them.

We fully support your proposals and activities in the belief that only such policy can contribute to the relaxation of tensions and defence of peace and security not only on the Korean Peninsula but also in the whole world.

Your proposals to hold three-way talks and realise contacts not only in political fields but in other domains are conductive to reconnecting the bonds which were forced into breakup in the past." **(Mar. 29, 1986)**

Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik:

"I declare that the Indonesian people are concerned for the Korean people who are struggling for the reunification of the country of the Korean Peninsula.

We will always support all the cause of achieving reunification in a peaceful way, without interference of outside forces." **(Feb. 12, 1983)**

Non-Aligned Movement

Randovan Vlajkovic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:

"Yugoslavia will, in the future, too, actively support you in the international area including the United Nations and the non-aligned movement.

We cannot and will not allow military interference and any other form of interference and any attempt to force one's policy as something complete either in the bilateral relations or in the broadest international domains."

(Mar. 29, 1986)

Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor and President of the People's Republic of the Congo:

"We attended the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi.

The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference powerfully demonstrated once more the united might of the non-aligned movement, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the time, and greatly contributed to upholding its fundamental principles and unique characteristics and to developing and strengthening this movement.

The summit conference adopted effective measures to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security in the tense situation prevailing in different parts of the world, guarantee Chajusong (independence) of non-aligned countries and establish a new fair international economic order through South-South cooperation."

(Feb. 12, 1983)

Colombian Ambassador to the Soviet Union and head of the Colombian delegation Lopez Gomez:

"The attendants of the conference should actively support the struggle for finding the possibility of developing education in the spirit of non-alignment.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should actively wage in unity the struggle for creating new economic conditions and regard it as a noble work of our time to conduct education for progress and justice."

(Sep . 25, 1983)

Anti-Nuke Movement

Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic:

"The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone is very realistic for the relaxation of tension.

The realisation of this proposal will help remove the stockpile of dangerous nuclear mass destruction weapons in this densely-populated Asian Continent and guarantee security for all.

The German Democratic Republic which has always demanded the establishment of a nuclear-free zone, fully supports this proposal." **(Oct. 20, 1986)**

The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty among the Peoples:

"We claim that the U.S. occupationist troops withdraw from south Korea along with all kinds of military equipment including nuclear weapons and the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement."

(June 24, 1983)

The Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

"We Benin people who are well aware that peace in Korea is directly linked with peace in Asia and the world, strongly demand the U.S. government immediately give up the manoeuvres to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea, world people." **(May 28, 1983)**

Lucio Luzzatto, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea:

"Nuclear weapons are not the monopoly of the United States. If a war breaks out in Korea it will inevitably develop into a worldwide nuclear showdown sweeping Asia and the rest of the world, the U.S. weapons deployed in south Korea not being trained on the DPRK only.

Everyone who has reason, sets store by peace and peaceful world should pay due attention to the grave developments on the Korean Peninsula."

(Sep. 6, 1986)

The DPRK Defends Interests of Popular Masses

On the occasion of the 40th birthday of the DPRK, we introduce an article written by R.K. Anand and A.S. Narang belonging to the Department of Political Sciences, University of Delhi, India entitled "Advancement of the Line of People's Revolutionary Government."

(1)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is well known to the world as the "land of Juche" and the "model country of socialism" celebrates its 40th founding anniversary this year.

Forty years are merely a moment in the history of a country. During this period, however, the Korean people have achieved a great success in the building of a new society and ushered in the most brilliant age in the long history of 5,000 years.

As everyone who has been to Korea knows by experience, the deepest impressions of this country are that the entire people are rallied firmly around the leader and enjoy an independent and creative life as the masters of the state and society.

It is only under the people's government that the entire people can enjoy an independent and creative life as the genuine masters of the state and society.

The people's government is a defender of the independent rights of the popular masses and an organizer of their creative ability. In our age the people's government has become a form of government which is universally applied to in most newly-emerging countries and progressive countries.

But it had to undergo great ordeals at first. And many people failed to understand the significance of the birth of the new form of government.

Before President Kim Il Sung discovered a new form of government, human history produced various republican forms of government as forms of progressive government, which denied a monarchal form of government, but knew nothing about a form of people's government.

The correct solution of the problem of power is of great significance in realizing the Chajusong of the popular masses.

As history shows, a nation and people who are deprived of sovereignty and have not become the masters of government cannot lead a life worthy of man.

Only when they take power in their hands and become its masters, can the masses of the people solve all the problems in keeping with their will and demands and deal with all material and cultural wealth which they have created in conformity with their interests.

Therefore, the problem of power is raised as the basic problem in accomplishing the cause of the popular masses for Chajusong.

The DPRK President is the great leader who authored the Juche idea and, on the basis of it, showed the way of establishing a new form of government which is in full accord with the requirements of our times.

During our stay in the DPRK, we inspected the Korean Revolution Museum. There we realized in detail that the President put forward the line of the people's revolutionary government for the first time in history and established the first people's power.

The museum exhibits the well-ordered materials on the glorious revolutionary history of the Korean people. These materials are divided into several periods and displayed in several hundreds of rooms according to their contents.

In many rooms belonging to the first part where the materials related to the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are displayed, there are rich materials on the line of the people's revolutionary government and the people's revolutionary government born out of the line.

Through our inspection of these rooms and impressive explanation by our explainer, we could have a clear idea of the fact that the President put forward the line of the people's revolutionary government and gained the precious achievements in the struggle to carry it through.

In the first days of his revolutionary activities, the President conducted the struggle for the independence and liberation of the country in close combination with the struggle to establish genuine people's power.

In solving the problem of power he based himself on the Juche idea out and out.

(To be continued)

Major Dates in DPRK's History (1948-1988)

1948
Sep. 9
Foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

1949
June 30
Merger of North and South Korean Workers' Parties.

1950
June 25 ~ 1953 July 27
The great Fatherland Liberation War.

1956
Apr. 23-29
The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK).

Aug. 1
The execution of universal compulsory elementary school education.

1957
Apr. 8
Remittance of the first instalment of educational aid funds and stipends to Japan for the democratic, national education.

1958
August
A great victory for the original policy of the cooperativization; the completion of the agricultural transformation of private trade and industry.

1961
Sep. 11-18
The Fourth Congress of the WPK.

1967
Nov. 22
Election of Deputies to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

1969
Aug. 25
Foundation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea.

1970
Nov. 2-13
The Fifth Congress of the WPK, a congress for the great victory for socialist industrialization.

Nov. 13
President Kim Il Sung elected as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK.

1972
July 4
Announcement of the North-South Joint Statement.
Dec. 25-28
The First Congress of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.
President Kim Il Sung is elected as President of the DPRK.
Dec. 27
The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK is published.

1973
Apr. 9
Proclamation of the law on enforcing universal compulsory ten-year higher-secondary education and compulsory one-year preschool education.
June 23
Elucidation of the Five-Point Programme of Korea's reunification.

1974
Mar. 21
Proclamation of the law on eliminating completely a taxation system.

1977
Apr. 29
Proclamation of the Land Law of the DPRK (the enforcement in Jan. 1 1977).
Dec. 15-17
The First Congress of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

1980
Oct. 10-14
The historic Sixth Congress of the WPK.

1981
Aug. 26-31
The Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production is held in Pyongyang.

1982
Mar. 25, 26 and 31
A national seminar on the Juche idea in Pyongyang.

1983
July 2-6
The World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace is held in Pyongyang.
Sep. 7 to 16
The World Health Organization (WHO) South-East Asia Regional Conference of Primary Health Care is held in Pyongyang.
Sep. 24-28
The First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries is held in Pyongyang.

1984
Jan. 10
Pyongyang calls for peace talks (3-way talks) with Washington and Seoul.
Feb. 4
The Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issues an order to all the KPA units and other militia forces against possible American invasion.
Sep. 8
The new five-chapter, 26-article law on joint ventures is passed and puts into effect by the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK.
Sep. 18
The DPRK Red Cross offers relief to south Korean victims of the typhoon and proposed to the south Korean counterpart a Panmunjom meeting to facilitate their speedy delivery.
Sep. 29-30
Northern relief goods are delivered across the DMZ for south Korean flood victims.

Nov. 15, 1984, May 17, June 20, Sep. 18, Nov. 20, 1985
The first, second, third, fourth and fifth north-south economic talks are held in Panmunjom respectively.

1985
Apr. 9-11
The Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly is held in Pyongyang.
It adopts the proposal to hold interparliamentary talks aimed at drafting a "joint declaration of non-aggression" and to have a preliminary contact at Panmunjom in early May to discuss the matter.
May 28-29
The eighth round of the north-south Red Cross talks is held in Seoul.
July 23
Parliamentarians from Pyongyang and Seoul meet for the first time since the division of the country.
Aug. 22
Chairmen of the north and south Red Cross delegations reaches a full agreement on details of a family reunion program to exchange 151 civilians each in September for the first time in 40 years.

Aug. 27-28
The ninth round of Red Cross talks between north and south Korea is held in Pyongyang.
Sep. 20-23
Long-dispersed families and relatives make a four-day visit to Pyongyang and Seoul.
Dec. 3-4
The 10th round of north-south Red Cross talks aimed at reuniting about 10 million separated Koreans is held in Seoul.

1986
June 24
The world's largest Nampo Barrage is built an 8-km section-rough sea in the short period of five years.
Sep. 5
Some 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army to extensively participate in the peaceful construction of the country. The Supreme Command of the KPA announced in its communique issued.
Sep. 6-8
The Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula is held in Pyongyang.

1987
Apr. 21-23
The Second Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the DPRK is held in Pyongyang and the targets for the third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) for the development of the national economy and the state budget for 1987 are debated.
June 9-13
The Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation is held in Pyongyang.
July 23
The government of the DPRK makes public a statement proposing a massive phased military reduction.
July 30
The Supreme Command of the KPA issues an order to the People's Army of all arms and services to discharge 100,000 officers and men by the end of December 1987 and send them to posts in socialist construction.
Sep. 1-13
The First Pyongyang Film Festival of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries is held in Pyongyang.
Sep. 15-20
The 40th Session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for South-East Asia is held in Pyongyang.

1988
Aug. 19-20 and 22
Parliamentarians of north and south Korea meet at Panmunjom to prepare full-scale parliamentarians' talks proposed by the DPRK in July.

Chongryun Stepping Up Its Activities

On Sept. 9 Korean people greet the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK.

The Korean residents in Japan have shared joy and suffering with the people of the Republic for 40 years, regarding it as their genuine fatherland.

Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, founded on May 25, 1955 as an organization of overseas nationals of the DPRK has greatly been developed under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Since its founding, Chongryun has been consistently made efforts for the defense of the democratic national rights of Korean residents in Japan for the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland, supporting south Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist democratisation struggles and for friendship and international solidarity with the peoples of the world, beginning with the Japanese people, basing itself on the Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung.

Thanks to its founding, Korean residents in Japan who were oppressed and exploited by the imperialist aggressors can live proudly as the overseas citizen of the DPRK and lead a worthwhile life even in a foreign country.

At present Chongryun has developed into a powerful organization, and is expanding the range of its activities. Chongryun has 152 regular schools from primary school to university which provide a democratic national education, 49 prefectural headquarters, more than 300 chapters and some 2,000 branches.

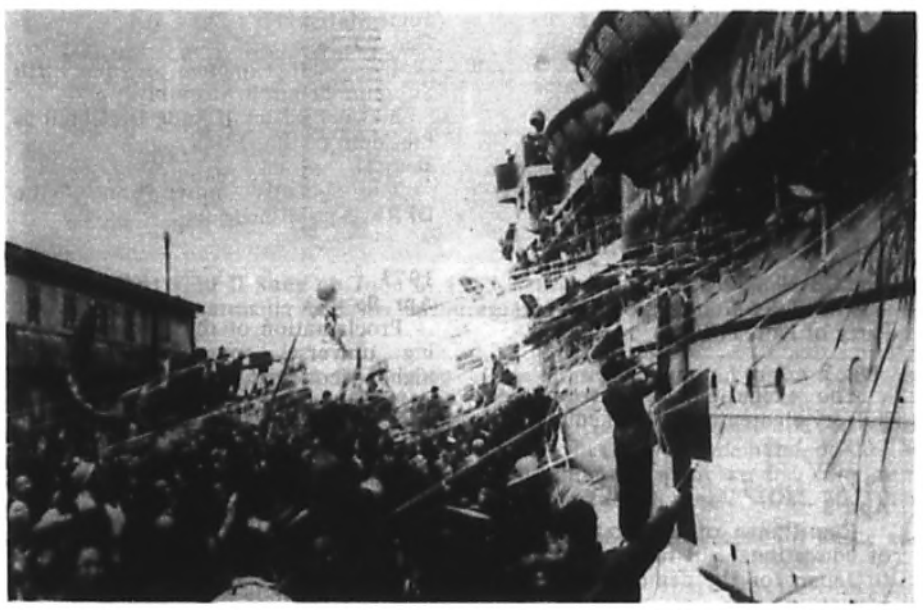
Affiliated with Chongryun are 15 member organizations and 29 business enterprises, including mass communication media, research institutes and trading firms.

All affiliated organs under the control of Chongryun are operated by the graduates of Choson (Korea) University.

Here are photos highlighting the history of Chongryun, which is developing under the warm care of the fatherland.

President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il take warm care of Chongryun and Korean residents in Japan, indicating a correct line which Chongryun has to follow.

Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, was founded on May 25, 1955 as an overseas organization of the DPRK.



The first repatriation ship left Niigata port for the DPRK, on Dec. 14, 1959 as a result of the continued struggle of Korean residents in Japan.

Choson (Korea) University founded in April 1956, in a Tokyo suburb, serves as the sole institute of the highest learning for Koreans here. It has 8 departments: literature, history-geography, political economy, industrial management, foreign languages, science, engineering, and a teachers' training course.

Korean residents demonstrate in Tokyo, demanding a radical revision of the Alien Registration Law, as the people of the world focus attention on this problem.

under Guidance of Great Fatherland

The 14th Congress of Chongryun was held on Sept. 26-28, 1986 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall in downtown Tokyo to demonstrate its brilliant achievements over the past 3 years since the 13th congress. At this congress, the new line was put forward for the movement of Korean nationals in Japan, considering the changed situation surrounding the movements of overseas Koreans.

The Kumgang-san Opera Troupe, an art troupe of Korean residents in Japan, performs in Japan , participating in various international art festivals in foreign countries.

Korean students in Japan receive Korean national education even in a foreign country, thanks to the educational aid funds and stipends remitted from their fatherland.

Koreans in Japan demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. army from south Korea and conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

A sports meeting is held by Korean students in Japan as an annual event.

Every year many Korean residents in Japan visit their fatherland and have good time there.

Statement of DPRK Del. on Panmunjom Meet

The north side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting for the preparation of a north-south joint parliamentary meeting published a statement on Aug. 29 in connection with the fact that the meeting could not end with a good success as expected and desired by the whole nation.

Noting that the south side took a very unwarrantable and rude attitude, laying deliberate obstacles in the way of the meeting, while the north side's delegation showed all sincerity and made every possible effort to lead the meeting to a success, the statement said:

The south Korean side is wholly to blame for the fact that the meeting itself had to be put off, without reaching an agreement on any question in its four rounds, though the questions could have been smoothly solved by a single round of meeting.

The north-south dialogue should be a dialogue for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification. This dialogue should be one for putting together the will of the people of all strata and all parties and groupings in the north and the south, the direct parties concerned and the master in the solution of the reunification question.

At the Panmunjom meeting, however, the south Korean side was dead set against the north-south joint parliamentary meeting and it insisted on a parliamentary representative talks participated in by a few parliamentarians.

Facts show that the south Korean side has no intention to solve the problem of non-aggression between the north and the south or to resolve the problem of Olympic cohosting and is not ready to settle the problem of exchange and cooperation either.

The south Korean side must bear responsibility for having dragged on the Panmunjom meeting and made it fruitless and foiled the settlement of the problem of a joint holding of the Olympics.

The south Korean side must discard the position of confrontation and division and make a new start from a position of national reconciliation and unity, peace and peaceful reunification.

We will strive to the last for the realization of our proposal for a north-south joint parliamentary meeting and keep the door of the Panmunjom meeting open till a fruitful result is achieved.

Olympic Issue

(Continued from page 1)

we want, and in fact has been disrupted.

The decision to hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul of south Korea is the offspring of the collusion and conspiration of the U.S., Japan and south Korean authorities which is aimed to misuse it for the ulterior political purpose of rigging up "two Koreas" and perpetuating the division of Korea.

By holding the Olympiad in Seoul they tried to give impression as if south Korea, the complete colony, military base of the United States, were an "independent state" and legalize the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops.

The recent attempt of the south Korean side to prevent the reaching of agreement at the Panmunjom meeting fully shows that the south Korean authorities are desperate to realize at any cost their original political ambition to bring the 24th Olympiad to Seoul.

Under these circumstances, we are not in a position to participate in the 24th Olympic Games.

Regretting that the Olympic cohosting cannot be effected because of the persistent opposition of the south Korean authorities, the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly elucidates that it has decided not to send its sports team to the Olympic Games under the present condition where the cohosting has failed and the single-handed hosting is enforced in Seoul.

We have taken this step for we hold dearer the fate of our country and nation than anything else.

Since the Olympic Games will be held on one side of our divided country, the question of participating in it is not a simple sports affairs. It is an important political question directly linked with the vital interests of our nation – reunification or division.

If we participate in the single hosted "Seoul Olympic Games" without realizing the cohosting and composing the north-south single team it will be tantamount to favouring by ourselves the U.S. occupation of south Korea and approving the machination of the imperialists and their stooges to perpetuate our country's division by fabricating "two Koreas".

In this case, we will commit indelible severe crime before the nation which cannot be tolerated through generations.

For us Olympic Games are important but more important is the future destiny of our entire nation.

For this reason, we cannot take part in the Olympic Games that are forced by single-handed hosting.

Another important reason we cannot participate in it is the fact that the "Seoul Olympiad" is to be held in such a water-tight encirclement by the U.S. aircraft-carrier flotilla and other over one million strong army and policemen deployed under the pretext of "ensuring security" or "protection".

As the facts show, the full responsibility for our non-participation in the 24th Olympic Games entirely lies upon the United States and the south Korean authorities.

We will lose nothing at all even if we do not participate in but reject the Olympiad that is to be held single-handedly in Seoul.

The south Korean people and youth and students will share our will in safeguarding the national interests, and the revolutionary people of the world, too, support our principled stand.

Saying that the revolutionary principle and solidarity are more important than winning some Olympic gold meadals, several countries have already expressed their firm stand of maintaining the same position with us and of not taking part in the "Seoul Olympics", unless the cohosting is realized.

In such situation it is obvious that more countries will boycott the "Seoul Olympiad" which will be forced by single-handed hosting.

The United States, Japan and the south Korean authorities are now vociferating for clamorous propaganda campaign on "Seoul Olympics". But the 24th Olympic Games will be inevitably another crippled Olympiad where not all the Olympic member states participate.

This will leave another stain in the Olympic history. And the ambition of the United States, Japan and the south Korean authorities to use the 24th Olympic Games as the lever for creating "two Koreas" will disappear like bubble after the Olympic Games are over, and the history will judge right from wrong on the stand of each party towards the Olympic Games.

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will, in the future, too, as in the past, faithfully adhere to the ideal of the Olympic movement and positively contribute to the sound development of the Olympic movement.

Foreign Mass Media on "Seoul Olympics"

With the approach of the date of the Olympic Games, many foreign mass media are recently expressing deep concern on the unstable situation of south Korea and lifting up louder voices denouncing the south Korean regime's scheme to single-handedly stage the Olympics.

Here is a roundup of their voices reported by KCNA in recent.

* **The West German newspaper Westfalische Rundschau** warned recently that if the Olympic Games are forced by the police forces using clubs and teargas bombs, the idea of the Olympics will be crushed.
* **The Austrian newspaper Volkstimme** on Aug. 17 reported that the present south Korean situation is very unstable and the Olympics are facing with a serious danger.
* **The British newspaper The Times** on Aug. 17 said that police's brutal suppression of the south Korean students who are struggling for the unification of the country and the co-hosting of the Olympics is throwing shadow over the "Seoul Olympic Games."
* **The Pakistan paper Muslim** on Aug. 19 in an article captioned "Olympics – a nightmare for the south Korean authorities" exposed the south Korean regime's brutal suppression of the students' struggle for north-south student talks.
* **A news from Havana** on Aug. 22 said: Alberto Juantorena, vice president of the Cuban National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, reaffirmed his nation's decision not to participate in the "Seoul Olympics".
* **The Jamaican newspaper Daily Gleaner** on Aug. 6 warned Olympic tourists intending to go to Seoul against hepatitis. In its article headlined "Warm Olympic Tourists against Hepatitis" the paper said: A major pharmaceutical company in Jamaica warned the Jamaican sports fans who are going to visit Seoul to see the Olympic Games that they should know the danger of being infected with hepatitis virus (B) prevalent in south Korea.
* **The Norwegian paper Aftenposten** on Aug. 17 carried the remarks of the chairman of the Norwegian Olympic Committee under the title of "Norway is prepared for boycott of Olympics."
* **The Cuban newspaper Los Trabajadores** exposed recently the dispatch of the aggressive armed forces of the U.S. 7th Fleet to the waters off south Korea and the aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialists against the DPRK.
* **The Syrian newspaper Al Usubuu Al Riadih** said recently that never in Olympic history have the sports games been held under the "protection" of military forces or under the threat of war, referring to the south Korean situation reminiscent of a state of war.
* **The editor-in-chief of the Egyptian newspaper Arab Youth** in a press statement issued recently said that arrest, mediaeval torture and murder of people are committed everywhere in south Korea. To hold the Olympics in such place is mockery of the Olympic movement, he added.
* **The Mongolian news agency Montsame** reported on Aug. 19 that with the date of the Olympics drawing near, the tension is growing in south Korea. From the beginning, there was no hope that the Olympic Games will be held smoothly.
* **The Czechoslovak newspaper Zemedelske Noviny** on Aug. 17 pointed out that the repressive forces including police which are to be mobilized on the plea of "guaranteeing the safety of Seoul Olympics" will chalk up the top record in the history of the Olympics in number.
* **The Lao newspaper Vientiane Mai** on Aug. 13 said: No one knows if the Seoul Olympic Games will go smoothly under the worsening situation in Seoul or if many countries will send their athletes.

U.N. General Assembly "Agenda"

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the rostrum of the U.N. and thus create an international environment favorable to its "separate entry into the U.N." at any cost, divert elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people who are fighting for independence, democracy and reunification and further aggravate the confrontation between the north and south.

In final analysis, the "supplementary agenda item" peddled mainly by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean authorities is one more criminal offspring of their "two Koreas" policy and nothing else.

Branding the scheme to include the "40th anniversary of the establishment" of the south Korean puppet government" in the "agenda" of the U.N. General Assembly as a provocative act designed to wreck north-south dialogue and have the present division of Korea legalized internationally, the DPRK government vehemently denounces it.

It is a widely known fact in the world that the United States formed the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" by taking advantage of the monopolistic position it had once held in the U.N. and framed up the south Korean puppet regime through separate elections under its supervision.

However, the U.N. today is not what it was when the United States had it under its thumb.

History remembers that the United States which described the south Korean puppet regime knocked into shape at the point of the bayonet in the middle of the 1940s as a "legitimate regime" by abusing the name of the U.N., unleashed a war of aggression against the northern half of Korea in the 1950s and the tried to shift the blame for it onto us again by abusing the name of the U.N.

The "supplementary agenda item" dubbed "anniversary of the establishment" of the puppet government of south Korea which will leave one more uneffaceable blot in the history of the U.N. must be withdrawn at once.

Either in view of its goal and mission or in view of the resolution on the Korean question which had already been adopted, the United Nations must not permit any attempts harmful to the solution of the Korean question, but do things actually helpful to the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula, to north-south dialogue and national reunification.

The United States and Japan should give up their foolish attempts to boost the price of the south Korean puppet regime with despicable political intrigues, and the south Korean puppets, too, should discard their ridiculous intention to refurbish their image with the backing of their American and Japanese masters.

If the United States, Japan and some other countries insist to the last on putting the "anniversary of the establishment" of the south Korean puppet government on the "agenda" of the U.N. General Assembly, the DPRK government will be left with no other choice but to take countermeasures against it.

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